



GETTYSBURG:
WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1861.

Rev. J. S. McCulloch, from Peoria, Ill., will preach in the United Presbyterian Church, next Sabbath, at 10 o'clock, A. M.; also, at the Mill Church, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The public are invited to attend.

The Rev. Mr. Essick will preach in St. James' Church, on next Sabbath morning and evening, at the usual hours.

The "Adams Rifles," a company of Home Guards, was organized on Monday evening last. J. J. HENSON, Esq., was elected Captain; SAMUEL G. COOK, 1st Lieut.; W. THOMAS KING, 2d do. The company numbers about 60, we understand.

Another Company for three years' service under the Government, is being formed, with every prospect of success. A meeting was to be held at Fairfield last evening, for volunteers; one to-night at Littlestown; on Thursday evening, at East Berlin; and on Friday evening at Petersburg. Able speakers are to address the meetings; and it is hoped and expected the ranks will be filled to overflowing.

A volunteer company numbering 40 strong, has just been organized at New Oxford. The following are the officers:

Captain—T. S. Pfeiffer.
1st Lieut.—A. M. Martin.
2nd —Henry L. Gitt.
Orderly Sergeant—C. W. Kelm.

The Noble York Springs District, EVER TRUE AND PATRIOTIC.

One of the largest meetings ever held in Petersburg, (Y. S.) took place on Monday last, 27th inst., on which occasion the Stars and Stripes were hoisted on the Liberty Pole. About 1,000 persons were present; and after the Star-Spangled Banner was thrown to the breeze, a Choir of male voices, led by Mr. J. A. GARDNER, sang that soul-inspiring song, the "Star-Spangled Banner," at the close of which three times three cheers were given, with a "tiger."

Addresses were made by Col. F. GARDNER, J. D. SADLER, A. McLAUGHLIN, Wm. B. BRANDON, and Rev. Mr. BENNETT, which, impromptu as they all were, were happily delivered, and breathed the true spirit of patriotism.

The flag, which is over 20 feet in length, was procured from Philadelphia, and together with the Pole from which it proudly floats, is one of the handsomest in the County.

A larger and more enthusiastic meeting was never witnessed in Petersburg; and the whole affair was creditable to all engaged in it.

The Volunteer's Manual, BY COL. BAXTER, OF U. S. ARMY.

A number of copies of this interesting and seasonable work have just been received. They are said to be the best book for the Soldier ever published, and have been officially approved. We have prepared a few, which are for sale at our office, at 25 cents each.

The company of Zouaves, under the command of Capt. Sumwalt, have been drilling for several evenings in the public square, and have been the "observed of all observers." Their proficiency in the peculiar drill of the Zouaves, and their precision of movement, show the superior qualities of their commander. He appears to unite all the qualities of an efficient officer.

The Government continues to move troops towards Virginia and Washington with great activity. Two Ohio Regiments and a detachment of recruits, numbering altogether two thousand three hundred men, arrived at Baltimore from Philadelphia and passed immediately on to Washington. There are now from thirty to thirty-five thousand in and around Washington. The concentration of a large force at Fortress Monroe is also actively pushed forward. A Massachusetts Regiment reached there on Tuesday, a Connecticut Regiment is probably there by this time, and the Twelfth and Fourteenth New York Regiments are en route for the same point. Four other New York Regiments are also under orders for the same destination, and the force there within a week will be from ten to twelve thousand.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Alexandria by Colonel Wilcox, in command there. The citizens will be protected in their persons, property, and slaves, and all public property respected unless the United States forces should be attacked; but citizens cannot leave or enter the city without a written permit. All excesses by the soldiers will be promptly punished; if reported Cap't. W. H. WHEATLEY, of the Michigan Regiment, is appointed provost marshal.

The returns from twenty counties in Western Virginia, received at Wheeling, report a large majority in each against secession. Two counties in the Western part of the State have given an aggregate majority of 10,664 against secession. Loudoun county has given one thousand majority against the ratification of the ordinance.

Measles—Measles are an epidemic in New Hampshire and Maine. It attacks adults and children; it pervades the schools, enters the camps, and there is no knowing where it will stop. The 1st Maine Regiment, now in camp at Portland, is suffering severely from this disease, and the 2d Maine Regiment, now on its way to the seat of war, have been obliged to go into quarters at Wilkes' Point, New York.

The harvest in Great Britain promises very well, but not so well in France. In the United States, both South and North, the promise was never better of good crops of grain, grass, &c. The demand for our breadstuffs abroad may not be continued next year, unless Europe should become involved in a general war. It is gratifying to know that the horrors of war in this country, a distressing scarcity of means of subsistence, will not be added.

The Secretary of War has sent to the Governors of the different States a circular, of which the following is a copy:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, May 22. DEAR SIR: By reference to general order No. 15 of the War Department, appended, a copy of which I herewith forward you, giving the plan of organization of the volunteer forces called into the service of the United States by the President, you will perceive that all regimental officers of those volunteers, from colonels down to second lieutenants, inclusive, are appointed by the Governors of States.

Having thus conferred to you the appointment of all these officers for the regiments furnished by your State, you will, I trust, assign this department for impressing upon you in advance the necessity of absolute adherence to your appointments to the following suggestions, which are deemed of the highest importance by the General-in-Chief, under whose advice they are submitted to you:

First.—To commission no one of doubtful fidelity or patriotism, and not of sound health.

Second.—To appoint no one to a lieutenantcy, second or first, who has passed the age of 22 years, or to a captaincy over 30 years, and to appoint no field officers, major, lieutenant colonel, or colonel, unless a graduate of the United States Military Academy, or one known to possess military knowledge and experience, who have passed the respective ages of 35, 40, and 45 years.

This department feels assured it will not be deemed offensive to your excellency to add this general counsel, that the higher moral character and general intelligence of the officers so appointed, the greater the efficiency of the troops and the resulting glory to their respective States.

I am, sir, respectfully,
SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

We take from our foreign files received by the steamer Persia, the important debates in the British Parliament on American affairs, and also comments from the London press on the same subject. The British Government has determined to recognize the Southern Confederacy as a belligerent, the effect of which recognition is understood to be to allow privateers sailing under letters of marque to enter British ports with their prizes. The subject of the blockade of Southern ports was also discussed, and difficulties in relation thereto suggested that may involve momentous consequences hereafter. It was announced in Parliament on the 9th inst., by the House Secretary, that a Proclamation was in course of preparation by the Government in which British subjects would be euphuistically warned against taking any part in the pending contest—that if they engaged in the privateering business and suffered the penalty therefor, their blood would be upon their own heads.

From Washington we have the announcement, having an important connection with this subject, that the Administration some weeks ago instructed the United States ministers abroad to agree to the prohibition of privateering proposed by the Paris Conference. The Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia and Turkey, at that Conference, signed a Declaration, agreeing among themselves that the following fixed principles should be introduced into international relations:

1. Privateering is, and remains abolished.
2. The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.
3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under enemy's flag.
4. Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective—that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

This was presented by the French Minister at Washington to the American Government for its concurrence. On the 28th of July, 1856, Mr. Marcy, then Secretary of State, replied substantially, that the fourth principle concerning blockades was already fully and universally recognized as a rule of international law; that the American Government promptly and cheerfully acceded to the second and third, which for many years they had been trying to introduce into international relations; and that to the first they proposed to add these words:

"And that the private property of the subjects or citizens of a belligerent on the high seas, shall be exempt from seizure by the public armed vessels of the other belligerent, except it be contraband."

This was not agreed to by the European Governments, and negotiations on the subject were suspended. Now, according to the Washington despatch, the Administration has given its consent to the propositions of the Conference. What effect, if any, this assent may now have, remains to be seen.

Kentucky Legislature—Union Sentiments. CINCINNATI, May 22.—A special Frankfort despatch to the Commercial says the House has concurred to the Senate amendments requiring the State Guard to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Rousseau made a strong Union speech to the Senate in favor of sustaining the Government. He said he did not consider the Union now dissolved, and that he had no fears that it would be. The time had passed for appeals to politicians not to dissolve the Union. Tufts of grass had been sown, and we would now see what virtue there was in stones.

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

No military movements of importance have occurred in the vicinity of Washington since the advance into Virginia on Friday. The United States forces continue to occupy Alexandria, and are posted in strong bodies from that point along the road to the Long Bridge, and thence to a point above the Chain bridge, three miles beyond Georgetown. Videttes are thrown forward several miles into the interior, but beyond these points there has been no advance.

The railroad track of the Orange and Alexandria road has been torn up for several miles, and the Virginia troops on their retreat from Alexandria are reported to have destroyed all the bridges as far as the Manassas junction. At this latter point, which is twenty-seven miles from Alexandria, a force of five or six thousand Confederate troops are reported to be gathered. The possession of this point gives them railroad communication with Richmond, and also with the Western portion of the State, and of course furnishes the means of concentrating there a large force, or of retreating before the advance of a superior United States force. The Federal troops on the Virginia side of the Potomac were fortifying Arlington heights and other points.

On Saturday afternoon the report of guns, and smoke seen in the direction of Alexandria, created the belief that an attack had been made. The alarm was given in Washington, and the troops were got under arms, and regiments and batteries of artillery despatched toward the scene of supposed hostilities. In a short time more correct intelligence announced the alarm to have been a false one, caused by the firing of minute guns on the moving of the funeral escort of Col. Ellsworth, and the smoke from burning bridges on the Virginia side of the river.

A despatch from Alexandria gives us late and reliable intelligence from that point. Except the firing upon the picket guard on Saturday night, no event of moment had occurred. Strict martial law had been proclaimed in the city, and assurances given by proclamation that the rights and property of citizens would be protected.

The United States troops were actively and strongly fortifying the position held by them.

A report was spread in Washington and telegraphed thence on Saturday, that an attack had been made on Sewell's Point, and that it was carried by the United States troops with considerable loss on both sides. The report was an entire fabrication. No further attack has been made, and no important movement will take place until further reinforcements are received. The United States forces there now number about six thousand, with their advance guard thrown as far forward as the village of Hampton. Three fugitive slaves having made their way into the Fortress, General Butler refused to return them to their owner, who is an officer of the Confederate army, until he took an oath to obey the laws of the United States.

Emigrants from the South. Mr. A. N. RUSSELL, of Western New York, was obliged to leave the South very promptly, with his family and that of several others, on the 21st of last month. He was residing at Fairfax county, Va. He gives a very interesting account of his travel from that place until he reached Wellsville, N. Y., giving an account of his reception at different points. They all passed through this place. We have not room for the whole article—contenting ourselves with an extract from his diary, commencing at Emmitsburg, Md. He says:

"Emmitsburg, the last town in Md., is quite a pretty place, and, to the honor of the citizens, the noble flag of our Union floats high over the central part of the town."

Another mile brought us over the Pennsylvania line and again we camped by the roadside. Fired a pistol salute in honor of the soil that refused to be trod by the traitor, and, in the midst of a shower of rain, cooked, and hastily swallowed our first meal since this side of "Dixie's Land."

Arriving at Gettysburg before sundown, we started on the Harrisburg Turnpike, expecting to find a tavern within a few miles, but upon inquiring when overtaken by night, we found we were seven miles from one, our children tired and sleepy, and horses jaded, we reluctantly concluded to test the hospitality of the farmer.

The first application was declined, with: "I doubt not, good road, yes, the second, 'the man not home,' third, good excuse. Finally we were cheered as we approached what was evidently the very place. Large handsome brick house, barn capable of quartering a regiment of cavalry, and all the surroundings of wealth. Our 'talking man' immediately commenced to state our circumstances, while the gentleman (D) began to twist and excuse himself. Finally, we presented our ultimatum, 'that the babies should sleep on the floor, the ladies on the porch, and ourselves in the wagons.' This being too reluctantly responded to, we drove on, modestly declining to enjoy his hospitality at any price, and sadly our thoughts flew back to 'Dixie's Land,' and the clever landlord's bar-room floor. But remember—'that all men were not equals' we resolved to try again. Were received by Doctor CROOKER and his kind family without an if, or any further delay than was occasioned by telling us his fears that they could not make us as comfortable as he wished, and soon forgot our troubles in the enjoyment of his hospitality."

Next night found us in Harrisburg. Here we broke up our caravan, some going east, some west, and myself and family taking the Railroad for New York.

Col. A. G. Eger, of Kansas, has returned to Carlisle with his family. He intends to make application for an appointment in the regular army.

The death of Col. Ellsworth, leader of the Zouaves, at Alexandria, has occasioned the most intense excitement and sorrow all over the country. The flags were lowered half mast everywhere, and the bells tolled—and there is but one feeling in regard to the assassination of one so young and so gifted. He was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., in 1837, and was but 23 years of age. He was the first to organize the Zouaves in this country, and acquired at once a high fame as a military man. He disbanded his Chicago company, who all went out as drill officers through the country to organize others, entered the law office of President Lincoln, and was admitted to the bar last spring. He came on to Washington with Mr. Lincoln, and it was thought he would be placed in some important position in the War Department, but on the outbreak of the war he sought active service, went to New York, organized a Zouave Regiment from the Firemen of the City, and in a few days was on his march to Washington. He was sent on in advance with his Zouaves into Virginia, and in the first conflict at Alexandria, he was struck down by an assassin's hand.

He fell in the moment of triumph, holding in his hand the first rebel banner captured during the campaign.

Accounts from the South state that large shipments of arms and munitions of war, designed for the Confederate States, were made from Europe early in April. An endeavor to capture the vessels carrying these supplies is probably the "important mission" in which the steam-frigate Niagara is engaged in the Gulf Stream.

The Secretary of the Interior, Hon. Caleb B. Smith, has refused payment to all persons in the seceded States who claim compensation for taking the census. He has also determined to withhold from all persons in the seceded States the benefit of the pension and patent laws. Those States have further deprived themselves of all advantages resulting from the canal system, the coast survey, the postal system, etc.

It is said that Commander Maury, soon after the election of Lincoln was ascertained, wrote to influential persons abroad that the Government would soon be broken up, and that the sooner European Governments recognized the Southern Confederacy, about to be established, the better. Being better known in Europe, through his contributions to nautical science, than most other Americans, there is an apprehension that his advice will not be without weight.

The State of Mississippi has taken the school fund to buy implements of war for traitors and rebels. This is the last act of a Commonwealth which repudiated its honest debts, and produced a President for a confederacy of pirates.

From California we have advices to the 11th inst. Business was totally suspended at San Francisco, and the streets crowded with people discussing the news from the seat of war. A great unconditional Union demonstration was held, in which all parties joined, and resolutions were adopted declaring that the whole power of the Government must be used to put down secession and preserve the Union.

The Postmaster General has issued a proclamation announcing that the mails for the seceded States will be suspended on and after the 31st inst. The mails for Western Virginia will be sent to Wheeling.

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A Clergyman for the Union.

The venerable Dr. KURTZ, of Baltimore, so well known to many of our citizens, has just returned from a visit to the South, and in the Lutheran Observer gives a very interesting account of the more important incidents of his journey. After referring in suitable terms to the friendly intercourse which took place between himself and his Southern acquaintances, he remarks:

"But let it not be presumed that the courtesies of our southern friends have in the slightest degree weakened our devotion to the 'stars and stripes.' That is simply impossible. We love the Union; we love Pennsylvania, our native State, and Maryland, our adopted home; but we love the Union most of all, first, foremost, now, and forever; we owe unwavering allegiance to it; God helping us, all the devious and intrigues of unprincipled politicians and all the powers of earth shall not impair our love to it, or alienate our 'heart of hearts' from its proud and expressive banner, the glorious ensign of our republicanism, the insignia of our liberty, our independence, of popular rights, and of our unity, fraternity and equality. We are not a cavalier nor 'a son of a bitch,' we are no more than 'a humble person,' and at present something akin to 'a penny-anteer,' rather indeed we are a coward than a brave, but we are a free born citizen of the United States, too old, have too much experience, seen too much of the grinding usurpations of despots, the taint of unhealthful aristocrats, and the poverty, degradation and oppressions of the subjugated people in Europe to be anything but an American citizen. And if there be a temporal blessing on this side of heaven for which we can hazard our property, our honor, and our life, it is for the union of our States, and the endless perpetuity of our Government, the best the sun ever shone upon. God knows we wish no harm to our southern brethren; but we pray most earnestly that they may discover their mistake, that all their just grievances may be redressed, that intestine and fratricidal war and impending devastation may yet, in the good providence of God, be averted, and that a fair understanding, cordial peace and brotherly harmony may be once more speedily and permanently restored."

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THE STEAMER ETNA, INTERCEPTED OFF CAPE HAZE, BRINGS LIVERPOOL DATES TO 16TH INST.

The British Government has issued a proclamation warning British subjects against engaging in the American war. The Southern Commissioners had reached Paris and had an interview with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. The proclamation of the British Government declares a purpose to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality between the United States and "certain States styling themselves the Confederate States of America," and warns all its subjects against entering into the military service of either side, or doing any act or service to aid or comfort either party. To "break or attempt to break any blockade lawfully or actually established," is also particularly as one of the acts for which they will be liable to all the penalties and consequences, and from which they will in no wise obtain protection from their two Governments.

Intelligent citizens of New York state that no apprehension is felt there of an interference by the British government unfriendly to the federal government in the present conflict. The Union defence committee had given positive assurances on this subject, upon authority derived from the executive government at Washington. Besides they rely upon the moral temper of the British people for sympathy in their favor, and also upon the idea that Great Britain, half her commerce with this country would be lost, and the whole amount of the American public and private securities that she now holds. This theory will be considerably shaken by a confirmation of the reported decision of the law officers of the Crown in favor of the seceded States, even without recognition, to issue letters of marque and reprisal.

We have some evidences that the British merchant vessels bound to blockaded ports will be instructed that they will be safe in running the blockade, whenever it may not be rendered "effective," according to the test of effectiveness which may be prescribed by British authorities.

A letter from Paris says that Col. Fremont is about to renounce his Mariposa negotiations to go home to place himself at the service of his government. He has been organizing, by letter, an army among the dare-devil, knife and revolver boys of California, with which to make a diversion into Texas, but if there is not time to carry this project into execution, he will take service at any point Mr. Cameron may assign him.

The address of the Union State Convention to the people of Maryland, expresses a deep devotion to the Union and a determination to sustain the Government in all Constitutional measures for its maintenance and the energetic enforcement of the laws. All the issues of the day are met in clear and unmistakable language, and as an enunciation of principles the address is free from the ambiguity which usually characterizes such documents.

A party of Virginians who attempted to seize the ferry boat on the Potomac river near Clearspring, Maryland, on Tuesday night a week, were fired upon by the Home Guard and two of them shot. The boat was recovered by the Maryland party. Clearspring is in Washington county, about eight miles above Williamsport.

A SECESSION CLERGYMAN IN PHILADELPHIA.—Rev. Mr. Wise (a son of ex-Gov. Wise, of Va.) who is stationed over a church in West Philadelphia, on Saturday evening week stepped into a barber's to get shaved. While the process was advancing he said, "one Virginian is worth three Northerners," and hoped the latter would be whipped. At this the master of the razor stop took offense, and instantly ejected the reverend gentleman into the street half-shaven—one half of his face yet lathered, and he in his shirt sleeves. A member of his church passing by, got a carriage and took him home, and begged him to keep still. He did not preach the next day, and during the night was packed off.

The Kentucky Legislature is putting it out of the power of Governor Magoffin to involve that State in the revolution. The House bill to arm the State was rejected by the Senate, and a resolution that the Governor's Proclamation of neutrality contains the true position that Kentucky should occupy during the present crisis, was also rejected by that body.

SENATOR BRIGHT "SUSPECTED."—A resolution has been offered in the Indiana Senate, directing the committee on federal relations to inquire whether U. S. Senator Bright is a citizen of Indiana, whether he is true to the State in the present crisis, and whether his continuance in the Senate is not inconsistent with the public interest and public safety.

RESIGNATION OF REV. DR. JUNKIN.—Dr. Junkin, for more than twelve years past the efficient and popular president of Washington College, Lexington, Virginia, has resigned his position.

Indian Troubles in Nebraska Territory. ST. LOUIS, May 23.—Ex-Gov. Black of Nebraska, reports that considerable apprehension exists in the Territory of Indian hostilities during the coming summer. The Sioux and Cheyennes have joined for the purpose of waging war against the Pawnees, which will involve the whites, as the latter tribe are principally within the settlements.

In view of this, and also to afford protection to the frontier forts, the Indian agencies, and the overland emigration, which promises to be unusually large this year, Governor Black strongly urges that a regiment of volunteers be raised and mustered into the United States service, and stationed in different parts of the Territory.

PROTECTION TO SLAVERY IN THE STATES.—The Ohio Legislature has adopted, by the constitutional majority, the joint resolution of Congress passed at the last session proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States guaranteeing slavery in the States in which it now exists.

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OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Virginia Invaded—Alexandria taken—Col. Ellsworth Killed.

WASHINGTON, May 24. Within a few hours past there have been stirring and important military movements. It was suspected yesterday that orders had been given for an advance of troops into Virginia, but these being necessarily of a secret character, the exact truth could not, therefore, at that time be reliably ascertained.

The New York Second, Twelfth, Seventh, and Seventy-first Regiments; the New Jersey and Michigan Brigades, and Ellsworth's Zouaves, were, so far as is at present ascertained, constituted the forces which advanced upon Virginia. The Washington City National Rifles, Captain Smead, at about 10 o'clock last night passed over the Long Bridge, which is about a mile in length, and quitted Washington with the Virginia shore, and remained at the latter terminus until between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning, acting as an advance guard.

These were followed by other District volunteer companies, acting in a similar capacity; subsequently the New York Second and Twelfth Regiments and the Michigan and New Jersey Brigades crossed the bridge. The Virginia pickets having been previously driven in by the advance guard, one of the regiments took the road leading to Fairfax Court House, about twenty miles from Washington, while another one—the Jersey—stopped at the forks, a mile from the Long Bridge, to await orders.

An advance into Virginia was also made from another point, namely, at the mouth of the Potomac Aqueduct, at Georgetown. The Seventh New York Regiment was among the troops, and, after several hours' march, occupied a point between the bridge and Columbia Spring, on the line of the Washington and Alexandria Railroad.

It is understood that orders were issued yesterday for two regiments to proceed to and occupy Alexandria, and it is stated, that at this time Col. Ellsworth's Zouaves passed over in boats, while it is equally certain that preparations were made to seize Arlington Heights, which plainly overlook Washington; and there is but little, if any, doubt that all these orders have been executed. It was at least 2 o'clock this morning before all the troops reached their places of destination.

From 6,000 to 10,000 troops were sent over into Virginia this morning. Firing was heard, occasioned by driving in the Virginia pickets.

Washington is all excitement this morning, owing to these proceedings, and further events are looked for with intense solicitude.

9 O'CLOCK. The New York Zouaves, Fourteenth, and Sixty-first, and Jersey regiments hold Alexandria, while Arlington Heights are occupied by several other regiments.

The Zouaves landed in good order in double quick time, each company forming in company order on the street facing the river. Company B, Captain Leveich, first disembarked, and was at once detailed to destroy the railroad track leading to Richmond, which service they promptly performed. After detaching Company E, Col. Ellsworth directed the adjutant to form the regiment, and then, with his aid, Lieutenant Winsor, and a file of men, started for the telegraph office to cut the wires. Col. Ellsworth proceeded in double quick time up the street. They had proceeded three blocks, when his attention was attracted by a large secession flag flying from the Marshall House, kept by J. W. Jackson. Col. Ellsworth entered the hotel, and meeting a man in the hall he asked: "Who put up that flag?" The man answered: "I don't know; I am a boarder here."

Col. Ellsworth, Lieut. Winsor, the chaplain of the regiment, Mr. House, a volunteer aid, and the four privates, went up to the roof, and Col. Ellsworth cut down the flag. As Ellsworth and Francis B. Brownell, his aid, descended from the attic, Jackson, who was met in the hall with a double barrel gun, which he leveled first at Brownell, who struck up the gun with

POSTSCRIPT.

Seizure of Telegraph Dispatches.

On Monday Marshal Milward, by order of the United States government, proceeded to all the various telegraph offices in Philadelphia having lines of wires running to the South, and took possession of all the telegraphic dispatches that had been left for transmission southward. At the same hour a similar movement took place in every Northern city and town where an office had been established. Whether or not any exception to this rigid surveillance will be made in all cases of dispatches to the Federal capital is not yet definitely known.

In New York the accumulated dispatches of the last two months were seized. The Tribune pronounces it "a bold stroke by government," and adds:

The object was to obtain evidence of the operations of the Southerners with their Northern accomplices, which the confidential telegrams passing between them could most certainly furnish. The seizures in all the principal cities were made at precisely the same time, so as to prevent the destruction of evidence which might have followed the receipt of a warning from any particular point. The whole matter was managed with the greatest secrecy, and so well planned that the project was a complete success. By this bold maneuver the government has obtained possession of a mass of evidence of the greatest importance. The secret operations of the Northern traitors are laid bare, and those who have aided and abetted the rebellion are now completely at the mercy of the officers of the law.

WASHINGTON, May 22.

At noon to-day an immense concourse of enthusiastic persons witnessed the ceremonies attendant on the raising of the American flag over the General Post Office building. The President and his Cabinet were seated on a platform especially erected for their accommodation, together with several other distinguished gentlemen.

General Skinner, on behalf of the officers and clerks of the Department, opened the proceedings by addressing the President, saying among other things that they, in the manifestation of their devotion to the country, the Constitution and the preservation of the Union, had determined to raise on the building the glorious stars and stripes under which our forefathers had fought, and under which flag they achieved our independence, and under which it is now hoped freedom would be perpetuated in all coming time.

The clerk, he said, was proud of this opportunity of testifying to the President their fidelity and devotion to the Union, which they were determined to maintain to the end. They would deem it the highest honor consistent with the occasion if he would consent to raise the flag to the mast from which it is to float.

The President having advanced to the front of the platform, was enthusiastically greeted from the crowd below. The President said he was very happy on all occasions to be the humble instrument of forwarding the very worthy objects which had been expressed; he therefore took pleasure in performing the part assigned to him, and supposing that any extended remarks were not expected from him he would proceed at once to act his part.

He then hoisted the flag by a hand over hand movement, amid deafening cheers, accompanied by the waving of hats, and of handkerchiefs from the ladies, the band playing, in the meantime the national anthem "The Star Spangled Banner."

The flag having been attached to the staff the three cheers and repeat were given, the occupants of the neighboring trees, house-tops and windows participating in the general demonstration of joy.

SECOND DISPATCH. The President again appeared on the front platform, saying it had occurred to him that a few words would be appropriate to this occasion:

"Several weeks ago the stars and stripes hung lankly about their staffs all over the Union. So it was to-day, when this flag was first raised; but this glorious breeze has unfurled it, and it now floats as it should. He hoped the cause breeze was now spreading over our glorious flag all over the nation."

The expression met with a general and enthusiastic response from the delighted multitude. Postmaster General Blair, on behalf of the officers and clerks of the department, thanked the assemblage for their presence.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Mr. A. A. Burdette, the new Charge d'Affaires from Chili, was, by appointment, received by the Secretary of State to-day. He presented his credentials and delivered a speech assuring this Government of the sincere sympathy and respect on the part of the Government of Chili, and saying that any harm which would befall the United States would be equally disastrous to Chili. The forms of Government of the two nations are the same and they have a common interest and a common cause. The Secretary of State replied reciprocating these kind expressions. He said the United States were the friends of all nations and just to all nations, but they were essentially and forever Republican and American.

It will be recollected that the late Administration was not on favorable terms with the Republic of Chili.

ENGLAND AND THE COTTON PRODUCT.—A Southern planter recently arrived from Europe, a man of standing and of extensive information, says, as per a letter just received from a friend in New York:

"Mr. — says that England will not lend the South a dollar, and France cannot if she would. He says we have no idea of the energy with which England is prosecuting the cultivation of cotton in India and Australia. In India twenty-six millions of acres are under cultivation for this purpose. As a planter he felt interested in investigating the subject. He says that in much less than ten years she will need no cotton from America. Why will not the South see this?"

The Montgomery Advertiser of the 16th inst. says that the various accounts about hundreds of letters of marque having been granted by the War Department of the Southern Confederacy, and that thousands of applications are already on file, is a gross error. Applications for that business are made to the Collectors of the different ports and not to the department at Montgomery, where none have been received.

A number of applications have been made to the Collectors of New Orleans, Mobile and other Southern ports.

Important Seizures at Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 21st inst. contains other important seizures. It says: "Within the last two days fourteen lots of goods for the seceded States, amounting in value to several thousand dollars, have been seized by the United States Marshal, and taken to their confinement have been instituted in the District Court. The goods seized were shipped for Memphis, Nashville, and other points in Tennessee, and for different places in Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas. They consisted of provisions, chemical preparations, and various articles of merchandise."

General Muller arrived at Fort Monroe on Tuesday afternoon. The impression at the Fort was that another attack would be made, simultaneously by sea and land, upon the battery erected by the Confederate troops on Sewall's Point, and that the works would be carried at all hazards. From the Norfolk papers we learn that the battery has been strengthened and three thousand troops concentrated in its vicinity. Sewall's Point lies directly across Hampton Roads from Old Point, and is at the entrance to the Norfolk harbor, from which it is about eight miles distant. A battery there enables the Virginia troops to annoy the blockading vessels stationed to prevent the passage of vessels from a Norfolk toward Richmond by the James River. The possession of the Point by the United States forces, besides preventing this annoyance, would be the first step in a movement toward Portsmouth and Norfolk.

The steamship Philadelphia arrived at New York on Sunday from Fort Pickens, which place she left on the 14th. She brings Lieutenant Stennis and his command, their health having suffered so much from long confinement and severe labor at the Fort as to render a change of location necessary. There was no change in the position of affairs at Pensacola.

About two million dollars of gold arrived last week from Europe. Notwithstanding the decrease of our imports of foreign goods, our exports for the week, as well as for the year, show a large increase over the corresponding period last year. For a country at war, it is a good indication to be bringing foreign nations constantly in debt. We are in an excellent condition to buy such arms and munitions of war as we cannot manufacture.

The office of the Parker-burg (Va.) News, a secession paper, was completely demolished on Friday night by a crowd of Union men, who considered it their duty to stop its issue.

The postage stamp of the Confederate States is a trifle larger in size than those of the Government, and has in the center a likeness of Washington.

St. Louis, May 24. The State troops at Jefferson city, numbering about 4,000 men, were ordered to disband yesterday, by General Price. At first they refused to obey, but it is believed that they will quietly disperse and return to their homes.

Kentucky. FRANKFORT, May 24.—The Senate today passed the resolution that Kentucky will not sever connection with the national government, nor take up arms for either belligerent party, but arm herself for the preservation of peace within her borders, and tendering their services as mediator to effect a just and honorable peace.

NEW COURTESY.—The Pittsburg Dispatch says a new counterfeit on the Farmers' Bank of Lancaster made its appearance in that city on Monday. It is described as follows: "The bill has no entire vignette—oval medallion, 10 above on the right and two Indians, one kneeling, 10 above on left and female bathing between signatures—name of bank in semi-circle at the top of the note."

VOLUNTEERS.—We see it stated that, including the Home Guards, there are not less than five hundred thousand men enrolled in the free States, ready for service at a moment's warning from the government. This is an army more numerous than there are free white men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five in all the seceded slave States.

MATERIAL AID.—One hundred and sixty tons of ice, donated by the Providence Ice Company, and one hundred and twenty bushels of clams, have been shipped from Providence for the use of the Rhode Island troops at Washington. The shipment included other contributions of vegetables, clothing, &c.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 21. A despatch to Gov. Morton from Bedford, Indiana, says that a messenger had arrived at that place from Dovor Hill, Martin county, Indiana, stating that a man named Dromgole, formerly a resident of Dovor Hill, at the head of three hundred secessionists, is committing depredations there.

He had arrested several citizens, some of whom he is said to have hung. The greatest excitement prevailed there. Dromgole was driven out of the town by the Union men, some three weeks ago, for expressing disunion sentiments.

Treason in Virginia. Judge Lyons, of Richmond, in his charge to the Grand Jury of that city, thus defines the crime of treason according to the Virginia code:

Any citizen or resident of Virginia, who now adheres to the United States, giving the Government thereof, or its officers, aid and comfort, is guilty of treason. Furnish information or intelligence, money, arms, ammunition, provisions, or any assistance, whether gratuitously or for reward, is giving aid, and therefore committing treason. Even the attempt to do any of these things, though unsuccessful, will make a man guilty of treason.

In one of the Ohio regiments there are sixteen brothers named Fish. They are Germans.

The Memphis Bulletin, being short of funds by means of the remission of its is a sacred matter. In the same article it commends the reputation of northern indebtedness, adding that there is no excuse for not paying debts due to home creditors. We feel sorry for them.

Hay Rake.

HEADS & BUEHLER have on hand two sets of HAY and GRAIN RAKES, which will be sold at low prices. This is a fine opportunity for farmers to secure a valuable labor and time-saving implement. Call and look at them. May 22.—if

New Grocery and Liquor Store.

GROBES & KALPHEISCH has opened a new Store at the South East Corner of the Square, and has for sale, and will constantly keep, an excellent assortment of GROCERIES of the best quality—Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Rice, Split Peas, Lentils, Barley, Prunes, Raisins, Dried Apples and Peaches, Pickles, Vinegar, Horseradish, Salt, Tobacco, Bologna Sausage, Cheese, Eggs, &c. &c. Also, Soap, Brooms, Baskets, Tubs, Buckets, Washboards, Mats, Bedsteads, White-wash Brushes, also an assortment of LIQUORS, such as Old Rye Whisky, Brandy, Port Wine, &c. &c. He asks his friends and the public to give him a call. May 22.—if

Notice to Invalids.

D. R. L. BUSHEY, has located himself in Huntertown, Adams co., Pa., and will continue to attend to the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery in all their various branches, and would inform the afflicted that after a number of years' experience, and unparalleled success in Chronic as well as Acute Diseases, such as partial and General Palsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Cataplexy, Epilepsy, Asthma, Goitre, Phlegmatic Eruptions, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Mercurial and Syphilitic Affections, Milk or White Leg Diseases, the Spas, &c. &c. He is prepared to sell wholesale and retail, Tin Ware, and Sheet Iron Ware, of their own manufacture—keeping a sufficient number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Lumber is very large; also, Coal, of every kind.

Our neighbor POLLEY has just completed a very neat brick building opposite the Globe Hotel, where he and Mr. Cook have everything in very beautiful order. The former has every variety of Stoves of the latest pattern, and at very cheap rates; whilst Mr. Cook attends to the Tin-work, Spouting &c., promptly, and executes work to the best advantage. Give them a call in their new habitation.

The Markets.

| GETTYSBURG—TUESDAY LAST. | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Superfine Flour..... | 54 75 5 00 |
| Red Wheat..... | 1 08 10 12 |
| White Wheat..... | 1 10 10 12 25 |
| Corn, old yellow..... | .50 |
| Rye..... | .60 |
| Buckwheat..... | 3 25 |
| Buckwheat Meal..... | 1 25 |
| Chlor Seed..... | 4 00 |
| Flax Seed..... | 1 75 to 2 00 |
| Barley..... | 1 15 |
| Oats..... | .50 |
| Plaster of Paris, per ton..... | 6 50 |
| Do, per bag..... | 1 00 |
| Guanine per hundred..... | 25 to 3 25 |
| BALTIMORE—TUESDAY LAST. | |
| Wheat..... | 53 87 to 5 50 |
| Rye..... | 1 20 to 1 28 |
| Corn..... | .65 to 1 00 |
| Oats..... | .51 to .60 |
| Glucose..... | 4 50 to 4 75 |
| Timothy Seed..... | 2 25 to 2 40 |
| Hay (in bales)..... | 2 75 to 3 00 |
| Do. (loose)..... | 14 00 to 15 00 |
| Do..... | 12 00 to 13 00 |
| HAGERSTOWN—TUESDAY LAST. | |
| Flour per bbl., from Wagons..... | 54 75 to 5 00 |
| Wheat, per Bushel..... | 1 10 to 1 25 |
| Rye..... | 1 20 to 1 25 |
| Corn..... | .48 |
| Oats..... | .27 |
| Timothy Seed..... | 1 00 to 1 25 |
| Plaster Paris, per ton..... | 1 75 to 2 00 |
| Do..... | 6 50 |

Notice.

LETTERS Testimony on the death of David H. Sell, late of Union township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in the same township, they said entire to all persons indebted to said estate (and all persons who have claims against said estate) to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN SELL, LYDIA SELL, EXRS.

May 8.—Gt

1861. Spring Millinery. 1861.

MISS MURPHY having just returned from the City is now opening an unassisted large assortment of BONNETS and TRIMMINGS of the latest styles. Also, Dress Goods and Dress Trimmings, Shawls, Mantles and Fancy Goods, of every description, all of which have been purchased for cash, will be sold at prices to suit the times.

On the 21st inst., by Rev. Jacob Ziegler, at the house of the bride's father, WILLIAM P. BOWERS to MARY ANN SPELMAN—both of Petersburg, Adams county.

On the 23rd inst., by Rev. Dr. H. L. Baughman, Mr. JACOB CASHIN to Miss SARAH A. CASSIDY.

On Thursday, the 16th inst., by Rev. J. W. Montfort, Mr. J. A. MONTFORT, of Connersville, Ind., to Miss MARY ANN SPELMAN, of Walnut Hills, Ohio.

Died.

On the 24th inst., ROBERT, aged 1 year and 10 months; and on the 26th, WILLIAM ORR, aged 3 years and 7 months; sons of Robert M. and Eliza M. McGaughey, of Hamilton township.

On the 22nd inst., in Franklin township, R. C. CILIE, daughter of Alexander McGrew, deceased, aged 17 years 8 months and 17 days.

On Saturday last, Mr. JOSEPH HEWLER, of Mountpleasant township, in the 68th year of his age.

On Wednesday last, in this borough, G. R. L. HORNOR, son of Wm K. and Susan Gallagher, aged 2 weeks.

On the 20th inst., CLARA VIRGINIA, daughter of John Musser, of Cumberland township, aged 2 years 3 months and 11 days.

On the 18th inst., JOHN SHEELY, Sr., of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, in the 61st year of his age.

On the 24th inst., SARAH M., wife of Alexander Daywalt, of Franklin township, aged 35 years 7 months and 4 days.

At Upper Sandusky, Ohio, on Saturday morning, Sept. 29th, 1860, at the residence of Dr. D. W. Byron, Mrs. ELIZABETH A. wife of Henry Black, of Crawford county, Ohio, and daughter of George Kerr, Esq., deceased, of Gettysburg, aged 55 years 8 months and 28 days.

Sheriff's Sale.

In pursuance of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, will be offered to Public Sale, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of June next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, the following described Real Estate, viz: A TRACT OF LAND, situated in the Borough of Berwick, in said county, fronting on the York and Gettysburg turnpike, bounded on the east by lands of George Strubinger, south and west by lands of Michael Hoffman and William Bittinger, containing 14 Acres, more or less, with a number of Fruit Trees thereon.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of JEREMIAH WOOL.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, May 27, 1861.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down, or upon failure to comply therewith the property will be again put up for sale.

The Franklin Home Troop.

Will meet at Gettysburg on SATURDAY the 3rd of June, at 1 o'clock, for drill.

N. B. If any person feels disposed to contribute for equipping or furnishing said Company with arms, they can do so on that day, and it will be thankfully received by the Company.

By order of the Captain.

JOSEPH WIBLE.

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Notice to Tax-payers.

NOTICE is hereby given that the County Commissioners of Adams county, in compliance of a resolution of the Board of Supervisors, have assessed for the year 1861 that shall be paid to Collectors on or before May 21, 1861, as follows: Collectors will be required to call on tax-payers on or before the above date and make such statement to all persons paying on or before said date, and pay the same to the County Treasurer, otherwise no abatement will be made. By order of the Commissioners.

Change of Time.

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD. On Wednesday, May 15, 1861, the Morning Train will leave Gettysburg at 7 A. M., with passengers for all the connections. It will return about 1 P. M. The Afternoon Train will leave Gettysburg at 2 P. M., and passengers by this Train en route to Harrisburg will reach Harrisburg at 6 P. M. with passengers.

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GETTYSBURG STEAM LINE MILL.
 CORNER OF WEST AND RAILROAD STREETS, NEAR
 THE RAILROAD DEPOT.
 This mill is now in operation and is
 ready to supply any demand for this use.
 At the mill, we have a large stock of
 flour, and we are prepared to receive
 orders for the same.

Ground Lime-Stone.
 This is a new discovery, and has been
 found in the State of Maryland. It is
 a very fine quality of lime-stone, and
 is used for the purpose of making
 lime. It is a very cheap article, and
 is sold in large quantities.

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Professional Cards.
A. J. COVER,
 ATTORNEY AT LAW,
 WILL practice at law in all the courts
 and in the State of Maryland. He is
 located at the corner of the
 Office between Baltimore and
 Ziegler's Streets, Baltimore, Md.
 (Sept. 5.)

J. C. NEELY,
 ATTORNEY AT LAW,
 OFFICE in the S. E. corner of the
 Diamond, (formerly occupied by Wm. M. M.
 Clifton, Esq.) Gettysburg, Pa.
 March 28.

D. M'CONAUGHY,
 ATTORNEY AT LAW,
 Office removed to one door west of Buehler's
 (Drug & Book-Store, Chambersburg street.)
ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR
 For all cases in the courts of the
 County of Adams, and in the State of
 Maryland, and all other claims against the
 Government at Washington, D.C., also American
 claims in England. Land Warrants located
 and sold, or bought, and highest prices given.
 Lands for sale in Iowa, Illinois, and other
 Western States; and Agents engaged locating
 Warrants there.

WM. B. M'CLELLAN,
 ATTORNEY AT LAW,
 OFFICE on West Middle street, adjoining
 the new Court House.

DAVID A. BUEHLER,
 ATTORNEY AT LAW,
 OFFICE at his residence on Baltimore
 street, opposite the new Court House.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.
 HAS his Office one door west of the Lu-
 thoran Church, on Chambersburg street,
 opposite the new Court House, where persons
 wishing to have their Dental operations per-
 formed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.
 Rev. O. P. Krauth, D. D. Prof. Muhlenberg,
 Prof. M. Jacobs, M. L. Stover,
 H. L. Baughner, Dr. H. S. Huber,
 WILLIAM F. LARKIN, HENRY H. SWARTZ
 LARKIN & SWARTZ

Mammoth Photograph Gallery,
 S. E. Corner Eighth and Arch Sts. (entrance
 on Eighth Street), Philadelphia.
 AFTER many years' experience in the
 various branches of the Art, the Proprietors
 confidently invite the attention of
 their friends and the public to their exten-
 sive establishment, which presents the oppor-
 tunity for procuring the best pictures, equal
 at least, to any first class gallery in the United
 States.

Preparations are complete for executing all
 the improved styles known to the Art. They
 have a patent apparatus for copying Dia-
 gram types, &c., &c., making them Life
 size, if desired—the only one of the kind in
 this country. Attached to this establishment
 are three coloring Artists.

Photographs, including Painting, as low as
 \$2.00. Photographs, with Engraving, as low as
 \$2.00. Photographs, at 75 cents and \$1.00.
 Extra copies 50 cents, or \$3 per doz. Life
 size Photographs as low as \$6, and 100 copies
 at same price. Durable Ambrotypes at 50
 cents and upwards.

A most extensive assortment of Gift Frames,
 embracing a select and choice variety of the
 latest styles. Prices from 25 cents and up-
 wards.

FLOUR & COMMISSION HOUSE,
 NO. 101, N. HOWARD STREET,
 BALTIMORE.
 (ESTABLISHED A. D. 1785.)

WE take this means of reminding our
 friends in Adams and the neighboring
 Counties, that we still carry on business at
 our old Warehouse, where we are prepared to
 purchase or receive on consignment FLOUR
 and GRAIN. Our experience and standing,
 and our favorable location (our Warehouse
 being on the line of the Railroad) warrant
 us in hoping that we shall be able, not only
 to retain our old customers, but also to
 extend our business in this section of country.
 PETER SAUERHEIN & SON,
 Baltimore, Dec. 6.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills and
Phenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which
 these medicines have acquired for their
 infallible efficacy in all the
 diseases which they profess to cure, has ren-
 dered the usual practice of puffing not only
 unnecessary, but unworthy of them. They
 are known by their merits; their good works
 testify for them, and they thrive not by the
 faith of the credulous.

In all cases of Acute and Chronic
 Rheumatism, Affections of the Bladder and
 Kidneys, Bilious Fevers and Liver Com-
 plaints, in the South and West, where these
 diseases prevail, they will be found invalu-
 able. Planters, farmers and others, who
 use these Medicines, will never after-
 wards be without them.

Bilious Cholera, and Serious Liver-
 Complaints, Bilious Cholera, Coughs and
 Consumption.—Used with great success in
 this disease.

Corrupt Humors, Dropsies,
 Dyspepsia.—No person with this distress-
 ing disease should delay using these medi-
 cines immediately.

Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas and
 Flatulency.
 Fever and Ague.—For the scourge of the
 Western country these medicines will be
 found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy.

Other medicines leave the system subject
 to a return of the disease—a cure by these medi-
 cines is permanent. Try them, be satisfied,
 and be cured.

Fulness of Complexion, General Debility,
 Gout, Giddiness, Gravel, Headache of every
 kind, Inflammation of the Bladder, Rheuma-
 tism, Scalding of the Throat, Stomachic
 Inflammation, Dropsy, Jaundice, Loss of Ap-
 petite.

Only One Dollar Each!
 10,000 BEAUTIFUL STEEL PLATE EN-
 GRAVINGS OF THE LORD'S PRAY-
 ER FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY GIVEN AWAY!—The idea of representing the
 Lord's Prayer by an engraving, and of ar-
 ranging it in such a manner as to produce
 at once a model of neatness and taste,
 was conceived and carried out by Orms-
 by, the celebrated Bank Note Engraver, of
 New York City. It commences with exqui-
 sitely executed words of "Our Father," and
 then follows in succession the other parts of
 the prayer, every phrase of which is engraved
 in the most elegant and tasteful manner.
 Near the bottom of the picture is a superbly
 executed head of OUR SAVIOR, and sur-
 rounding the upper part of the engraving are
 ten angles, each bearing one of the
 TEN COMMANDMENTS.

The engraving has received the most un-
 qualified praise from the religious commu-
 nity, and is a national of a social character.
 It is having been so recommended by Cler-
 gymen of all denominations. As an ornate-
 ment it is one of the most splendid ever pub-
 lished in this country, and is destined to take
 the place of a poorer class of engravings.
 The size of the plate is 30 1/2 inches, and is
 unquestionably the cheapest engraving ever
 offered in this country.

Who the longest and who delights to study
 a fine engraving, who that would receive the
 impressions which such a work is calculated
 to impart, would fail to secure a copy when
 the price is ONLY ONE DOLLAR, with the
 chance of securing for them, in addition,
 a permanent home or another valuable gift?

As a work of art this valuable and beau-
 tiful engraving is worth more than the Dollar
 price. It is well calculated to be acknowledged
 on an inspection of it, but the subscribers
 intend to make a Gift Distribution to purchas-
 ers of the engraving, of valuable presents as
 follows:

1 House & Lot in York Borough,
 2 Buggies, (Quin & Palmer's make, warranted),
 1 Bookcase,
 3 Bibles, (one in York Borough),
 1,000 Valuable Books,
 50 Bibles, (warranted),
 1,000 Gold Gilt Frames to suit Engraving of
 the Lord's Prayer.

500 Steel Plate Engravings, Birth of Christ,
 Magnificent Looking Glasses,
 Gold and Silver Watches,
 All kinds of Jewels, including Diamond, Carnets,
 Rings, Pins, &c., &c., Gold Chains, &c., &c.,
 A Gift worth from 50 cents to \$5,000 with
 each engraving sold.

When the engraving, are all sold at a meet-
 ing of the purchases will be called at Wash-
 ington Hall, York, Pa., when the Gifts named
 above will be distributed in such manner as
 the purchasers may determine. The purchas-
 ers selecting a committee of disinterested
 persons to make the awards in such manner
 as they may designate.

The proprietors from the favorable man-
 ner in which this Gift Enterprise has been re-
 ceived, and the number of engravings already
 sold, hope to be able to have the amount dis-
 posed of by the 1st of July, ensuing, and
 when all are sold they will notify the purchas-
 ers and have the distribution of the Gifts
 completed.

This engraving has received the commendation
 of the Reverend Clergy, our first citi-
 zens, and indeed of all classes, who enter into
 it with sight.

The People's Cook Book.
 MODERN COOKERY IN ALL ITS
 BRANCHES.—By Miss ELIZA ACTON.
 Carefully Revised by Mrs. S. J. HARRIS.
 It Tells You How to choose all kinds of
 Meats, Poultry, Game, with all the vari-
 ous and most approved modes of dress-
 ing and cooking Beef and Pork; also,
 the best and simplest way of salting,
 pickling and curing the same.

It Tells You All the various and most ap-
 proved modes of dressing, cooking, and
 boning Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Poultry,
 and Game of all kinds, with the differ-
 ent Dressings, Gravies, and Sauces
 appropriate to each.

It Tells You How to choose, clean, and pre-
 serve Fish of all kinds, and how to sweet-
 en it when tainted; also, all the vari-
 ous and most approved modes of cooking,
 with the different Dressings, Sauces,
 and Flavorings appropriate to each.

It Tells You All the various and most ap-
 proved modes of preparing over fifty differ-
 ent kinds of Cakes, Breads, Puddings,
 and Vegetables Soups, Broths, and Stews,
 with the Relishes and Seasonings appro-
 priate to each.

It Tells You All the various and most ap-
 proved modes of preparing and cooking all
 kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastries, Pud-
 dings, Omelets, Fritters, Cakes, Confec-
 tionery, Preserves, Jellies, and Sweet
 Dishes of every description.

It Tells You All the various and most ap-
 proved modes of making Bread, Buns, Muf-
 fins, and Biscuits, the best method of pre-
 paring Coffee, Chocolate, and Tea, and
 how to make Syrups, Cordials, and
 Wines of various kinds.

It Tells You How to set out and ornament a
 Table, how to Carve all kinds of Fish,
 Flesh or Fowl, and in short, how to so-
 phistically the whole Art of cooking as to
 bring the choicest luxuries of the table
 within the reach of all.

The book contains 418 pages, and upwards
 of twelve hundred Recipes, all of which are
 the results of actual experience, having been
 fully and carefully tested under the personal
 superintendence of the writers. It is printed
 in a clear and open type, is illustrated with
 appropriate engravings, and will be forward-
 ed to any address, neatly bound, and post-
 age paid, on receipt of the price, \$1.00, or in
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\$1,000 A YEAR can be made by enter-
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 work, our inducement to all such being very
 liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms
 to agents, with other information, apply to our
 address.

Cephalic Pills.
 CURE
 Nervous Headache
 All kinds of
 Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic at-
 tacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be
 prevented; and if taken at the commence-
 ment of an attack immediate relief from pain
 and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea
 and Headache to which females are so sub-
 ject.

They act gently upon the bowels,—remov-
 ing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Fe-
 males, and all persons of sedentary habits,
 they are valuable as a Laxative, improving
 the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the di-
 gestive organs, and restoring the natural elas-
 ticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of
 long investigation and carefully conducted
 experiments, having been in use many years,
 during which time they have prevented and
 relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering
 from Headache, whether originating in the
 nervous system or from a deranged state of
 the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composi-
 tion, and may be taken at all times, with
 perfect safety, without making any change of
 diet, and the absence of any disagreeable
 taste renders it easy to administer them to
 children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
 The genuine have five signatures of Henry C.
 Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in
 Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on re-
 ceipt of the

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.
 As you sick, feeble, and
 complaining? Are you out of
 order, with your system dis-
 ordered, and your health
 suffering? These pills
 are the best remedy for
 all these ailments. They
 are sold in all the drug
 stores, and are highly re-
 commended by the
 medical profession.

From a *Pennsylvania Medical Review*, St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.
 Dr. Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the best I have
 ever used. They have a powerful effect on the
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